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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/813,901

Applicant(s)

EROL ET AL.

Examiner

Tran A. Quoc

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, and 13-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is a **Non-Final** rejection in response to RCE filed on 02-13-2007.
2. Claims 1-11, and 13-69 are pending.
3. Effective filing date is 03-30-2004.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2-13-2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 5-1. Claims 1-11, 13-15, 19, 21-29, 31, 33-42, 44-59, 61-66, and 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by O'Neal et al. US 20040113935A1 filed May 30, 2003 (hereinafter O'Neal), in view of Nirell et al. US007086032B2 filed Feb. 20, 2003 (hereinafter Nirell).

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Regarding independent claims 1, O'Neal teaches:

a method in a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information, the method comprising:

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 7, teaching a first video input signal; and having a second video input signal; and a third display screen coupled with the programmable computer and having a third video input signal. The presentation system also includes a presentation control software application that is stored in a second memory accessible by the programmable computer wherein the programmable computer is configured to execute the presentation control application to provide an interface, displayed on the third display screen, by which each of the plurality of slides is dispatched for display to either one of the first or second display screens. The third display screen includes a multi-windowed display interface that simultaneously. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed **a composite electronic representation** as equivalent to a first video input signal; and having a second video input signal; and a third display screen coupled with the programmable computer and having a third video input signal for electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material as taught by O'Neal.

receiving an electronic presentation of a document with presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 7, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

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extracting a feature from the electronic presentation of the document, the feature corresponding to a portion of the presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 8, teaching electronic presentation displays a slide, from among the plurality of slides.

comparing the feature to the recorded information to determine information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature, the recorded information including information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material,

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.

whereby at least a portion of the recorded information corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material;

Also, see O'Neal para 8, teaching the first slide among the slides is automatically presented in a preview window, in step 506, so that the presenter can see what the next slide is and decide how it can best be displayed. At this point, the presenter might determine that the slide should be annotated, in step 508, before being displayed. Using broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner equates the claimed **a portion of the recorded** as equivalent to the first slide among the slides as taught by O'Neal; and because the current specification discloses, "the portions of recorded information... may includes, pages of a presentation, video, audio, etc." see Applicant invention specification page 20 para 53.

and storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user of another user accessing the composite electronic document.

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Also, see O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation displays a slide, from among the plurality of slides. Wherein presentation materials can easily be directed to any one of the display screens, and any annotations can be saved for future use or simply deleted.)

In addition, O'Neal does not explicitly teach, but Nirell teaches:

automatically inserting a user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document to create the composite electronic representation the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature.

(See Nirell col 6 lines 5-15, teaching the automatic capture mode the current screen (or specified portion thereof) displayed by video monitor 128 is captured each time a user changes the focus of an active application program 156 or otherwise presses a key of the keyboard 120.

Also, see Nirell col. 5, lines 30-40, teaching an imported movie (e.g., an AVI file), an imported or inserted image, a blank frame, a colored frame, imported presentations of various formats (e.g., PowerPoint presentations), and other files containing graphics information.

Also, see Nirell fig. 5 and also col. 7, lines 30-40, teaching within Frame Edit View, a user may modify the current mouse pointer position by clicking and dragging to a desired location within the frame 504.

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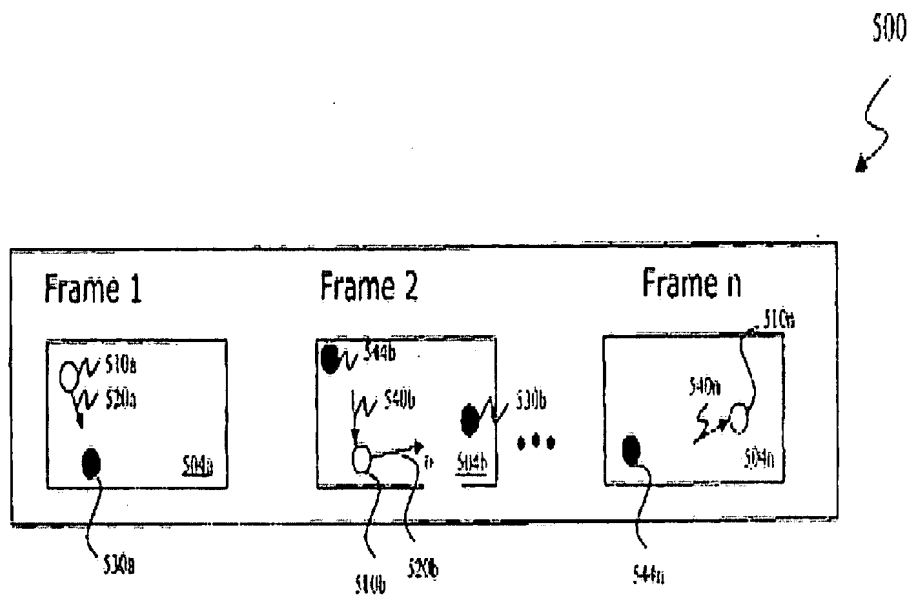


FIG. 5

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify O'Neal to include automatically inserting a user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document to create the composite electronic representation the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature as taught by Nirell. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because O'Neal and Nirell, because they are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material and allows a presenter to effectively and dynamically present material that can easily be modified and augmented according to each environment in which the presentation is made (See O'Neal para 5).

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and allowing the user to access the determined composite information relating to the information in the recorded information corresponding to the extracted feature, and storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user or another user of the computer system accessing the composite electronic document.

creating a composite electronic presentation of the document includes the determined additional information and storing the composite electronic representation for access by a user of the computer system.

Also, see O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation displays a slide, from among the plurality of slides. Wherein presentation materials can easily be directed to any one of the display screens, and any annotations can be saved for future use or simply deleted.

determining additional information relating to the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature extracted from the electronic representation.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.

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Regarding **Independent claim 21**, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, O'Neal teaches:

determining composite information based on information in the recorded information that corresponding to the feature and the received electronic representation of the document.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.)

Regarding **Independent claim 34**, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 34 is directed to a computer product to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal para 7).

Regarding **Independent claim 44**, the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 44 is directed to a computer product to perform the method of claim 21, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal para 7).

Regarding **Independent claim 51**, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 51 is directed to a data processing system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal fig. 1 and para 7).

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Regarding **Independent claim 61**, the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 61 is directed to a data processing system to perform the method of claim 21, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal fig. 1 and para 7).

Regarding **Independent claim 68**, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 68 is directed to a system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal fig. 1 and para 7).

Regarding **Independent claim 69**, the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 69 is directed to a system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see O'Neal fig. 1 and para 7).

Regarding **claims 2, 22, 35, 45, 52, and 62**, O'Neal teaches:

**determining associating information for the recorded information
that corresponds to the extracted feature.**

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

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Regarding **claims 3, 23, 46 and 63**, O'Neal teaches:

wherein the association information comprises time information and source information for recorded information.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.

Also, see O'Neal para 9, teaching a timeline.)

Regarding **claims 4, 36, and 53**, O'Neal teaches:

associating the association information with the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

Regarding **claims 5, 24, 37, 47, 54 and 64**, O'Neal teaches:

receiving a selection to the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation and using the association information for the additional information to access the recorded information.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

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Regarding **claims 6, 25, 38 and 55**, O'Neal teaches:

accessing the recorded information using the determined additional information.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 7, teaching a plurality of presentation slides stored in a first memory accessible by a programmable computer.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

Regarding **claims 7, and 26**, O'Neal teaches:

displaying the accessed recorded information.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 7, teaching a plurality of presentation slides stored in a first memory accessible by a programmable computer.)

Regarding **claims 8, and 27**, O'Neal teaches:

playing the accessed information.

(See O'Neal fig. 1, and para 29, teaching the video data displayed on the interface monitor 104 is provided by video output 116b of the computer 106.)

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Regarding **claims 9, 29, 39, 49, 56 and 66**, O'Neal teaches:

performing at least one of emailing, printing, storing, and copying the created composite electronic representation.

(See O'Neal para 7, teaching a first video input signal; and having a second video input signal; and a third display screen coupled with the programmable computer and having a third video input signal. The presentation system also includes a presentation control software application that is stored in a second memory accessible by the programmable computer wherein the programmable computer is configured to execute the presentation control application to provide an interface, displayed on the third display screen, by which each of the plurality of slides is dispatched for display to either one of the first or second display screens. The third display screen includes a multi-windowed display interface that simultaneously. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed **a composite electronic representation** as equivalent to a first video input signal; and having a second video input signal; and a third display screen coupled with the programmable computer and having a third video input signal for electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material as taught by O'Neal.)

Regarding **claims 10, 28, 40, 48, 57 and 65**, O'Neal teaches:

determining metadata using the recorded information that corresponds to the feature, wherein the composite electronic representation includes the metadata.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation associates to presentation material.

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Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed metadata as equivalent to electronic presentation includes annotation associates to presentation material al as taught by O'Neal.)

Regarding **claims 11, 41 and 58**, O'Neal teaches:

wherein the received electronic representation of the paper document includes notes taken by a user, wherein the created composite electronic representation includes the notes taken by the user.

(See O'Neal para 6, teaching electronic presentation includes annotation associates to presentation material.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

Regarding **claim 13**, O'Neal teaches:

determining a document that includes the recorded information using the extracted feature.

(See O'Neal para 8, teaching electronic presentation displays a slide, from among the plurality of slides.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

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Regarding **claim 14**, O'Neal teaches:

**determining a portion of the document that includes the information
corresponding to the feature.**

(See O'Neal para 8, teaching electronic presentation displays a slide, from among the plurality of slides.

Also, see O'Neal para 127-129, teaching the presentation control system automatically locates recently annotates slides and forwarding on for updating.)

Regarding **claims 15, 31, 42, 50 and 59**, O'Neal teaches:

**an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the
information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is
determined using the identifier.**

(See O'Neal para 71, teaching a "favorites" list displayed in window 610. This list can be named something meaningful such as "favorites.fvt" and located in the default directory "D:\backslash.courses". Other file names and locations could also be used. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed **an identifier to a location in the recorded information** as equivalent to a "favorites" list displayed in window 610. This list can be named something meaningful such as "favorites.fvt" and located in the default directory "D:\backslash.courses". Other file names and locations could also be used as taught by O'Neal.)

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Regarding **claims 19, and 33**, O'Neal teaches:

**wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving
the electronic representation in response to an input from a user indicating
that the composite electronic representation should be created.**

(See O'Neal fig. 14 para 123, teaching FIG. 14 depicts how the windows change once a portion 1404 of the slide 1402 has been selected with the tool 1306. In particular, the left side display screen is no longer blank but displays a "zoomed-in" portion of the slide as shown in the left-hand window 1406. The display of the slide in window 1402 also changes to include some visual cues, such as shading, that highlight the selected portion 1404. The window 1204 continues to show the next slide in the presentation.)

5-2. **Claims 16-18, 20, 30, 32, 43, 60 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by O'Neal et al. US 20040113935A1 filed May 30, 2003 (hereinafter O'Neal), in view of Nirell et al. US007086032B2 filed Feb. 20, 2003 (hereinafter Nirell), further in view of Copperman et al. US006665490B2 issues Dec. 16, 2003 (hereinafter Copperman)..**

Regarding **claims 16 and 32**, O'Neal and Nirell do not explicitly teach, but Copperman teaches:

**the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature
information.**

(See Copperman col 12, line 47, teaching the bar codes.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify O'Neal and Nirell to include the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information as taught by Copperman. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because O'Neal, Nirell, and Copperman because they are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material and allows a presenter to effectively and dynamically present material that can easily be modified and augmented according to each environment in which the presentation is made (See O'Neal para 5), and allows users to access particular points for play back what was said at the exact time that the original notes were taken (see Copperman col. 1 lines 35-45).

Regarding **claims 17-18**, O'Neal and Nirell do not explicitly teach, but Copperman teaches:

receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document.

(See Copperman col 3, lines 10-15, teaching user makes a note on paper with a combined pen/camera or with pen or pencil. If notes are made with pen or pencil, they can either be subsequently scanned or can be written under a camera.

Also, see Copperman col 13, lines 10-21, teaching images of annotations are stored in the table with annotation IDs and timestamps. This allows a composite image substantially identical to the paper that the notes were written on, to be constructed and displayed for the user on a screen.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify O'Neal and Nirell to include receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document as taught by Copperman. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because O'Neal, Nirell, and Copperman because they are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material and allows a presenter to effectively and dynamically present material that can easily be modified and augmented according to each environment in which the presentation is made (See O'Neal para 5), and allows users to access particular points for play back what was said at the exact time that the original notes were taken (see Copperman col. 1 lines 35-45).

Regarding **claims 20, 30, 43, 60 and 67**, O'Neal and Nirell do not explicitly teach, but

Copperman teaches:

the document comprises a paper document.

(See Copperman col 3, lines 10-15, teaching user makes a note on paper with a combined pen/camera or with pen or pencil. If notes are made with pen or pencil, they can either be subsequently scanned or can be written under a camera.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify O'Neal and Nirell to include receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, as taught by

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Copperman. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because O'Neal, Nirell, and Copperman because they are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material and allows a presenter to effectively and dynamically present material that can easily be modified and augmented according to each environment in which the presentation is made (See O'Neal para 5), and allows users to access particular points for play back what was said at the exact time that the original notes were taken (see Copperman col. 1 lines 35-45).

6. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Argument

7. Applicant's Remarks filed on 2-13-2007 with respect to claim 1-11, and 13-69 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. This office action is a Non-Final Rejection in order to give the applicant sufficient opportunity to response to the new line of rejection.


Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tran A. Quoc whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R. Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
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April 24, 2007



Doug Hutton
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